

CONGRESS

Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

Both Houses of Congress resumed at noon, after the two weeks' holiday recess. The meeting of the Senate was without unusual incident, the attendance on the floor and in the galleries being somewhat meager.

Mr. Hoar (Mass., R.) called attention to a petition from Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, urging that the old ship Constitution be permanently preserved and placed at the Washington Navy yard, where, like Nelson's famous frigate, Victory, at Portsmouth, England, the ship be used as a naval museum.

The first reference to Cuba was in two resolutions offered by Mr. Call (Fla., D.). The first requests the President to make a special secret or open session, as he may deem best, all reports relating to the condemnation to life imprisonment, in chains, by the Spanish authorities at Havana, of Julio Sagullu, an American citizen, and second resolution, enacts the circumstances of Sagullu's trial and condemnation, and directs the Secretary of State to "demand his immediate release."

Mr. Call stated that he would make some remarks on them.

Senator Hale presented a memorandum on the method of recognition of foreign Governments and foreign relations by the Government since 1789 to 1897, which, notwithstanding the document makes no claim, unquestionably is intended to bear upon the question of the recognition of the Spanish-American Republics by the United States and England may be taken as typical, the conclusions reached are:

1. Diplomatic recognition cannot be held to be established and recognition is consequently not legitimate so long as a substantial struggle is being maintained by the former sovereign State for the recovery of its territory.

2. A State pretensions to the part of the former sovereign State, or a struggle so inadequate as to offer no reasonable ground for supposing that success may ultimately be obtained, is not enough to keep alive the rights of the State, and to prevent foreign countries from falling under an obligation to recognize as a State the community claiming to have become one.

The memorandum takes up serialism the various acts of recognition by this Government, beginning with the recognition of the independence of the French Republic in 1793, when President Washington received Mr. Genet, who had been duly accredited as Minister after the proclamation of the Republic by the Convention of 1792. He stated that this Government might be prompt in recognition of the various changes in the French form of Government at this critical period, the President supplied the American Minister to Paris with a blank form for that purpose. Coming down to the close of the Franco-German war in 1870, when the new Republic was proclaimed by Gambetta, it is represented that Mr. Washburne, then Minister to Paris, was authorized by telegram from the Secretary of State to give recognition, the President tendering his congratulations.

The document concludes with a note from Mr. Andrew H. Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the State Department, by whom the memorandum was compiled, who says the facts narrated have been verified in an examination of the records of the Department to follow along the line indicated by Hon. J. Q. Adams and W. E. Hall, referring to Secretary Frelinghuysen's statement of the flag of the Congo State, Mr. Allen says:

"It does not appear to have been addressed to the State, but is in the nature of a proclamation. No rule has been found requiring that the diplomatic act of recognizing power should, to complete recognition, be received officially or formally by the State recognized."

"No law of Congress exercising a power of recognition by Congress has been found among the rolls deposited in this Department, notwithstanding the statement of Wharton (Digest International Law) and repeated by historians and others that 'President Jackson, on March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of the independence of Texas.' The act providing for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government approved on that day contained an item 'for the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent to be sent to the Republic of Texas whenever the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to appoint such Minister.'

"It may have been an act of recognition when this Government, on Oct. 19, 1870, directed Mr. Armstrong, our Consul at Rome, who had received an exequatur from the Papal States, to apply for a new exequatur from the King, upon the decree of the same date uniting the Roman Province, but it hardly appears so. The deviation of method from the rules indicated has been found. The republican Government of Spain, for instance, was recognized by new credentials to Gen. Siquiera at Madrid, which he presented only to the President of the Republic. The latest recognition by this Government was that of the newly established Government of the Greater Republic of Central America, the President having received Mr. Rodriguez, its representative, on Dec. 24, 1896."

In the House there was taken up the Lord bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The bill, which amends the present law in several particulars, the principal ones of which deal with the "sample copy privilege" and deny to books sent through the mails as serials the newspaper pound rate, was debated before the recess for one day. Under the order the debate on the bill will close to-morrow.

Mr. Hale (Me., R.) secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate a statement as to the action of the President or Secretary of State touching the recognition of any foreign people or power as an independent Government and the corresponding action of other Governments who favor the recognition of the same.

Mr. Call (Fla., D.) was then recognized for a speech on his Cuban resolution, introduced yesterday, concerning the condemnation of Julio Sagullu at Havana. Mr. Call referred to the report from the State Department yesterday as to the killing of Charles Goetz, and said the report omitted many important features, which would have disclosed that Count General Lee believed Goetz had been tied to a tree and chopped to pieces. As showing the facts in the case, Mr. Call read a letter giving a graphic description of the execution at Havana, and the surroundings of the American citizens imprisoned there. The circumstances surrounding the letter attracted marked interest to it, as Mr. Call said it came from a public man of high standing.

The letter described a visit made by the writer and Gen. Lee to Cuban fortress only seven days ago, on the morning of Dec. 30. It told of the pitiful condition of the prisoners, some of them Americans, including Julio Sagullu and a young man who was the companion of Charles Goetz, the American newspaper correspondent killed in Cuba. The recital of these prisoners was given in full.

Mr. Call declared that the Spanish prisons were stained with the blood of American citizens. It needed but an investigation to make the extent of the butchery, he said. The Senator asserted that a Nation which failed to protect its citizens justly deserved the execration of the civilized world. Mr. Call spoke of the reports that the Powers of Europe would coerce the United States. What effect, he asked, would such a concert of European Nations have, when the sympathy of mankind and the sentiment of the Christian world was with the struggling patriots of Cuba?

The Senate agreed to Mr. Call's resolution regarding the Secretary of State for all correspondence relating to the case of Julio Sagullu. The other resolution, demanding Sagullu's immediate release, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

the bill. This was a test vote on the bill. The motion was carried—aye, 144; nay, 105. The bill was passed without division.

THURSDAY, JAN. 7.

On the Senate, there was discussed without action the bill to amend the laws relating to public lands acquired from the Indians. Mr. Platt (Conn., R.) led the opposition to the bill, pointing out that it would result in a loss to the Government of many millions of dollars. The settlers on these lands had agreed to pay for them, and thus reimburse the Government for the millions paid for extinguishing the Indian titles. Mr. Platt declared that his position came from "the East," and declared that as an Eastern Senator he merely desired to have the Government protected against an enormous loss.

On motion of Mr. Frye the Senate took up a number of bills relating to commerce and navigation. The House bill to amend the navigation laws was passed with Senate amendments. It deals with the rules which govern vessels at sea and on the lakes and rivers.

The bill amending the laws relating to American steamers occasioned a long and interesting debate. Mr. Perkins (Cal., D.) characterized the talk as a "tempest in a teapot," whereat Mr. Hill protested against calling the Senate a teapot.

When Senator Perkins (Cal.) moved to make the bill for the appointment of a commission to consider the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital a special order for 2 p. m. next Wednesday, Mr. Hill declared that Cuba might be before the Senate at that time.

"It is about time," answered Mr. Perkins, "that we give some consideration to our own citizens, as well as to those of Cuba and Armenia."

A lively parliamentary contest ensued, Mr. Aldrich continuing it until Mr. Perkins's effort for a special order was cut off by the expiration of the morning hour.

In the House, the Pacific Railroad funding bill was discussed. Mr. Powers declared that the bill was a plain business proposition. He gave a history of the building of the railroad, and explained the necessity for Government aid that then existed. Large grants of lands were given, and the bonds of the road were guaranteed up to \$16,000 per mile, as far as the Sierra Nevada mountains, taking a first mortgage on the securities.

Even with this aid, he said, the projectors were unable to go ahead with the construction and Congress, at their solicitation, in 1864, allowed them to place a first mortgage under the Government's lien of an equal amount. Many branches have since been built, and the Supreme Court has decided that the Government's second mortgage now rests only upon that portion of the roads actually aided.

Great benefits, Mr. Powers declared, had come to the Pacific States from the construction of this work, cities and even States having been created by it.

The present indebtedness, Mr. Powers showed, was \$337,540,800 on the Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and \$278,514,000 on the Central Pacific and Western Pacific. The roads were unable to pay this, and the Government must act. Should the Government foreclose on its mortgage, the Treasury would be forced to pay at once to pay the outstanding \$61,385,000. Was this advisable with the present condition of the Treasury?

The plan which the Pacific Railroad Committee proposed, Mr. Powers said, was to extinguish the remaining debts of these companies by periodic payments, with interest at 3 per cent. These debts the bill provided should be secured by second mortgages made by the companies which shall embrace not only subsidized lands, but also the lands owned by the companies, terminals, lands, and equipments to which the lien of the Government does not now extend. It is proposed that the Government's balance of \$122,000,000 at 2 per cent, and for annual payments by each company on account of principal, \$385,000 annually for 10 years, \$350,000 for 10 years, and the balance at the rate of \$750,000 annually.

If this bill were passed and the Government should eventually be obliged to take the roads, it would be able to operate a railroad to operate, not a portion of a road.

Mr. Hubbard (Mo., R.) who had charge of the opposition to the measure, followed Mr. Powers with an extensive argument. He plunged at once into the subject. He agreed with Mr. Powers that the question was purely one of business. The constructors of the Pacific roads, he said, had earned profits of \$20,000,000, and the roads had paid \$45,000,000 in dividends. His purpose in citing these facts was to show that those in control of the companies were strong, while the corporations pleaded bankruptcy for inability to pay.

He based his argument against the bill on three points: That the Pacific Railroad Committee had not learned enough of the condition of the companies to be able to take the roads; that the bill was a "sample copy privilege"; and that the companies were ready to concede terms very much better for the Government than those embodied in the bill.

His purpose in citing these facts was to show that those in control of the companies were strong, while the corporations pleaded bankruptcy for inability to pay.

Mr. Bell talked against the measure and Mr. Grow in its favor.

Senator Morgan has offered a substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill, which provides for a Board of Trustees, consisting of nine members, four to be appointed from each of the Missouri, Mississippi River and four east, and one who shall be President of the Board, whose locality is not specified. These members shall not be stockholders in the roads, and shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

They shall take control of the roads and manage them as corporations with a view of settling the debt. Provision is made for a 4 per cent. sinking fund. The whole debt is to be refunded in 30 years bearing 3 per cent. interest, and running 30 years. Senator Morgan says that under his bill the roads can be made to pay all liabilities within 25 years.

On the House, the second day's debate on the Pacific Railroad funding bill developed by far the most sensational incident of this session of Congress. Mr. Johnson (Cal., R.), the only member of the California delegation who favors the funding bill, in the course of his remarks took occasion to make a remarkable personal attack on Mr. W. E. Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner.

He described Mr. Hearst and Mayor Sutro as men who were terrorizing the Pacific Coast Members, and made statements concerning the former, which would have disclosed that Count General Lee believed Goetz had been tied to a tree and chopped to pieces. As showing the facts in the case, Mr. Call read a letter giving a graphic description of the execution at Havana, and the surroundings of the American citizens imprisoned there. The circumstances surrounding the letter attracted marked interest to it, as Mr. Call said it came from a public man of high standing.

The letter described a visit made by the writer and Gen. Lee to Cuban fortress only seven days ago, on the morning of Dec. 30. It told of the pitiful condition of the prisoners, some of them Americans, including Julio Sagullu and a young man who was the companion of Charles Goetz, the American newspaper correspondent killed in Cuba. The recital of these prisoners was given in full.

Mr. Call declared that the Spanish prisons were stained with the blood of American citizens. It needed but an investigation to make the extent of the butchery, he said. The Senator asserted that a Nation which failed to protect its citizens justly deserved the execration of the civilized world. Mr. Call spoke of the reports that the Powers of Europe would coerce the United States. What effect, he asked, would such a concert of European Nations have, when the sympathy of mankind and the sentiment of the Christian world was with the struggling patriots of Cuba?

The Senate agreed to Mr. Call's resolution regarding the Secretary of State for all correspondence relating to the case of Julio Sagullu. The other resolution, demanding Sagullu's immediate release, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

of the debt with the two roads, and the bill substitute providing that, if the roads would clear off the first mortgage so as to advance the Government's lien to the position of a first mortgage, the Government would agree to an extension of the period for the payment of the debt at 3 per cent. interest.

To the former substitute there was pending an amendment proposed by Mr. Northway (Ohio), providing that the commission created should be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney-General, instead of consisting of those three Cabinet officers.

The Northway amendment to the Harrison substitute was defeated on a viva voce vote.

The bill substitute was then submitted, and was defeated by 156 to 110. The Harrison substitute was submitted, and on a roll-call was defeated by the following vote: yea, 214; nay, 65.

The opposition then decided to test their strength by securing another roll-call on the usual formal motion to engross and read the bill a third time. Mr. Maguire (Cal., D.) demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll-call seemed to rise in response to his demand. At the end of the first roll-call on the motion to engross the vote was 67 to 147, and the adversaries of the bill were defeated.

The completeness of the defeat of the bill's advocates became more and more apparent as the second roll-call proceeded.

What the House did to pass the totals of the second roll-call the Speaker submitted the result—yeas 102, nays 168—and there was a great outburst of applause when the defeat of the measure was officially announced.

In the Senate, the message from President Cleveland transmitting the general arbitration treaty was read. Afterward, in Executive session, the treaty was read in full, and without being read, was ordered to be printed.

Senator Morgan suggested that the treaty should be referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which it should be examined by the committee to which it had been referred before being published. This suggestion was accepted, and the treaty was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hodges's free offer to Invalid Ladies on page 6 will interest all women.

It is regarded as certain that Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, has been offered the portfolio of the Secretary of the Navy, and has accepted it. This is the third time that Senator Allison has been offered this place—once by Garfield and once by Harrison.

It is also asserted with confidence that the Secretaryship of the Treasury has been offered to Senator Allison, and has been declined, much to the regret of Maj. McKinley. This is the third time that Senator Allison has been offered this place—once by Garfield and once by Harrison.

It is believed that the Secretaryship of the Treasury has been offered to Senator Allison, and has been declined, much to the regret of Maj. McKinley. This is the third time that Senator Allison has been offered this place—once by Garfield and once by Harrison.

The visit of Senator Proctor to Maj. McKinley has caused much speculation, but the Senator refuses to talk for publication, and it is said that he has no desire to re-enter the Cabinet.

Senator Puffer is in the lead for the Kansas Senatorship, but his opponents say that his strength will go to pieces. There are now 35 votes claimed for him, with 18 for ex-Congressman Harris. It is expected that if Puffer goes to pieces, Harris will be the next strongest man. It will be a sorry thing if the great soldier State of Kansas should return an ex-rebel to the Senate.

The opinion is quite strong that Judge Joseph McKim of California may receive the Secretaryship of the Interior if he desires it. He is a warm personal friend of Maj. McKinley, and served with him on the Committee of Ways and Means, and has been a member of the House since 1887. He is expected to give up his present life-position on the Circuit Bench for a place in the Cabinet.

Mark Hanna does not want to take the Secretaryship of the Treasury, but if he went into the Cabinet would prefer the Postmaster-General's place, as one which would give greater scope to his business and executive ability.

Gen. Felix Agnus is not and will not be an aspirant for a place in the Cabinet, but wants the State represented by a good man, and wants the Administration's assistance to keep Maryland in the Republican column.

Senator Marion Butler is making a strong fight to prevent the re-election of his colleague, Senator Pritchard, of the opposite party, and the President and the House are making astonishing headway, and his success seems probable.

It is believed now that the election of Fairbanks to succeed Voorhees as Senator from Indiana is assured.

The struggle over the Pennsylvania Senatorship came to a conclusion Jan. 6 in the Republican caucus. Of the 211 present, State Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, received 133, ex-Postmaster-General Wankmeyer, 75, and the rest were scattered.

The chances for Van's re-election as Senator from Missouri, Gov. Stuart, who has been regarded as a strong opponent, is believed to be pledged to Van. The Populists will be brought to his support by a share of the State patronage.

The Democrats and Silver Republicans of Idaho managed to outmaneuver the Populists and organize the Legislature. This is believed to favor Senator Dubois's re-election, though it will be after a hard fight.

In the present House of Representatives, according to the classification of the Clerk, there are 12 Populists, 15 Fusionists, and three Silver Republicans. A total of 30 Representatives of organizations supporting Bryan at the recent election, against 124 straight Democrats, as they are called. The straight Democrats, so called, at the recent election was about 6,000, and the outside organizations polled collectively about one-twelfth as many, though they have one-fifth of the representation in Congress.

The Republican Central Committee of Michigan has adopted a resolution warmly endorsing Gen. Alger for a place in the Cabinet.

Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada, has a vigorous contest on his hands. Gov. Nixon, of Winnemucca, has announced himself as a candidate, and denounces Jones as a non-resident of the State, who lives in California when he is not in Washington, and does not represent the State in any features new or strong.

Judge Goff, of West Virginia, is known to be in high favor with Maj. McKinley, the friendship beginning in their long service together in the Army of West Virginia. Everyone believes the Judge can enter the Cabinet if he wishes.

An Ohio Congressman says that President McKinley's Private Secretary will be none of the men hitherto named for the place, but Maj. Charles William Fred Dick, of Akron, O., who has managed two of McKinley's Presidential campaigns, making a brilliant record, and who stands nearer the President-elect than any other man, except Mark Hanna.

Lincoln Command. Abraham Lincoln Command, 10 U. V. U. of Shawbegan, Me. has elected these officers: Col. F. Wing; Lieut. Col. H. H. Cross; Maj. B. S. Wells; Q. M. J. Savage; Adj. J. Fraize.

BRIEF NEWS.

Christ Schurz, Jr., Treasurer of the Nation's Bank of Savings, Pittsburgh, Pa., committed suicide by hanging last week. The President of the bank states that the accounts are all straight, and assigns the reason for suicide as continued ill health.

It is stated that Senator F. G. Pierre, of the Cuban Committee, visited Maj. McKinley at his home in Canton last week, for the purpose of laying before the President-elect the entire Cuban situation. What use will be made of the information is not known, but it is thought Maj. McKinley will discuss the Cuban difficulties at length in his message to the extra session of Congress.

Gen. Weyler in an interview with the Havana correspondent of the Madrid Imperial newspaper, stated that he was one of the campaign in Pinar del Rio province, and stated that he expected to finish the insurrection in the province of Havana within a few weeks, and achieve the total pacification of the island as far as Jucaro, the southern extremity of the military line in the province of Puerto Principe before the rainy season.

It is reported that the ill-fated Danvers succeeded in landing its expedition in Cuba. The expedition, which was composed of the Three Friends returned to land when pursued by a Spanish gunboat, and left at No Name Key, from which place it was taken last Friday by the Danvers. The expedition consisted of 400,000 cartridges and 1,040 rifles, some dynamite, one 12-pound rapid-firing Hotchkiss gun, medicine, etc. Fifty men were carried to Cuba by the vessel.

The Westminster Gazette publishes the report that Queen Victoria may abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales.

The Three Friends has returned to Jacksonville after a fruitless search for the survivors of the wrecked Commodore expedition.

Sir Charles Tupper, agent in London for the Colony of Victoria, at a banquet at the St. James Hotel, London, last week, expressed his admiration for the United States, but I do not desire to possess their institutions. I feel that there is greater security under British institutions for life, property, and liberty. Canada is the greatest of the world, but it is not a public man or any other in Canada who would accept this. This is the question all parties were united as one man.

Stephen Crane, the novelist, who was on the Commodore when that vessel sunk, has telegraphed the Atlanta Journal that he will stay in Jacksonville until an expedition starts for Cuba, when he will join it.

It is reported that the Cubans attacked the southern end of the trocha early last week. Four forts were destroyed, the Spanish fleeing upon the appearance of the insurgent force. At Matanzas, the Cuban forces were defeated.

Emperor William has issued an order regarding duels between officers in the German Army. The decree provides for the settlement of all affairs of honor by councils, and paves the way to the abolition of dueling.

A powerful X-ray machine has been constructed by the University of Pennsylvania. The machine will throw a ray of light through four inches of solid steel, and may be used in testing armor plate.

A body of rich gold ore has been found at a perpendicular depth of 2,000 feet in the Kennedy Mine in Grass Valley, Cal. In magnitude the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explains the long-cherished hope of the miners of the Pacific coast, that gold disappears after a certain depth has been attained.

Seven Ursuline sisters perished in the fire which destroyed the convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Quebec, Canada, Wednesday morning of last week.

Lady Selina Scott, whose sensational trial in London has been going on for several months, admitted her guilt of the charge of libel brought by her son-in-law, Earl Russell, and has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. John Cockerton and William Aylott, co-defendants, were given similar sentences.

Rev. Frederick Temple was formally installed as Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, last Friday.

Simon Cooper, a negro, murdered Benjamin Franklin of California, and a colored servant, near San Jose, Cal., Friday. Cooper was captured by the Sheriff's posse Saturday and was being taken to San Jose, when the mob decided to hang him. The Deputy Sheriff, aided by two men, resisted the mob, but were overpowered. A rope was thrown over the limb of a tree, and as the man swung upward the body was pierced by more than 150 bullets.

Gov. Turley, of Tennessee, in his message to the Legislature, advises the Legislature to enact a law that no obligation hereafter executed payable in gold or silver coin be enforceable in Tennessee in the courts, and that judgments and decrees of the courts be payable in legal tender currency, and that gold mortgages and deeds of trust executed in Tennessee, including railroads and street railroads, be non-enforceable as to the gold clauses.

Some Facts About An Incubator. The Improved Monitor Incubator—known, used and recommended by the best poultrymen in the United States—is a thoroughly and honestly built machine. Everything that enters into its construction is of the highest quality and every detail is given the closest scrutiny. None but first-rate mechanics are employed, and every machine is subjected to the severest test before it is sent out. The heat regulator is accurate and perfect, obviating all necessity of watching the incubator. The Improved Monitor has been awarded the first premium in incubators at the great fairs and exhibitions held in this country. At Williams, of Bristol, Conn., the manufacturer, will mail a large book of valuable information for poultry raisers, to any who send for it, and will cut out and mail the advertisement of the Monitor Incubator that appears in this issue.

ELECTORS VOTE.

Maj. William McKinley is Formally Chosen President.

The electors for President and Vice-President, who were chosen by popular vote Nov. 3, met at the respective State Capitals Monday, according to the Federal law and cast their ballots.

William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President, received 271 votes. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, received 176 votes, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President, received 171 votes. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, Populist candidate for Vice-President, got five votes in North Carolina.

Complete official returns show that McKinley's plurality of the aggregate vote over Bryan was 593,261. The popular vote over Bryan was 7,102,929.

Bryan and Sewall, Democrats, 6,337,867. Bryan and Watson, Populist ticket, 171,452. Palmer and Buckner, National Democrats, 12,480.

Leveing and Johnson, Prohibitionists, 130,335. Bentley and Southgate, Silver Prohibitionists, 12,890. Matthews and McGuire, Socialist Labor, 36,410.

At the last previous Presidential election Cleveland and Stevenson, Democrats, received 277 Electoral votes; Harrison and Reed, Republicans, 145 votes, and Weaver and Field, Populists, 22 votes. Cleveland's plurality of the popular vote over Harrison was 380,070.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Cures where all else fails. Best Cough Syrup. Do not stop. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1897
Tells the plain truth about THE BEST SEEDS THAT GROW!
Hundreds of illustrations; remarkable Novelties, painted from nature. It is known as THE LEADING AMERICAN Seed Catalogue. 42c. Bound FREE to all.
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SECRET OF A BRASS TAG

Baggage Check No. 17201 and the Mystery of Hermann Radtke's Fate.

Hit of Metal Issued by the Chicago and North-Western Railroad for Baggage Sent to Council Bluffs in February, 1896, Found by a Sailor on an Alaskan Glacier in December, 1892—Vain Efforts Since to Trace the Owner.

Hermann Radtke was not satisfied. He had that indomitable restless feeling scientifically explained as the invisible force which is constantly pushing man from behind, impelling him forward, and without which there would be no progress. Possessing that common trait of the Teutonic race, the desire to better his condition, resulting so often in emigration to America, Radtke bethought himself of the far west and the milder climate of the Pacific slope. His friends had told him of the "Prairie Schooner" of years ago, when weeks were consumed in the long, tedious overland journey; but he had read of the improvements in travel following the advent of the "iron horse," and accordingly, after inquiry concerning the best route, he purchased a ticket via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, paying only \$6.00 for the passage.

He had checked his baggage through to destination, but for some reason checked it to Council Bluffs, receiving Claim Check No. 17201—"and thereby hangs a tale."

The matter has mystified the North-Western baggage office has an unsolved mystery—the secret of check No. 17201; or, what became of Hermann Radtke?

The matter has mystified the North-Western baggage office has an unsolved mystery—the secret of check No. 17201; or, what became of Hermann Radtke?

By the baggage checking system of the road it was easy to ascertain that the baggage had been checked by a man named Hermann Radtke, from Chicago, Ill., on February 12, 1896, to Council Bluffs, Iowa. At the latter place the baggage lay undisturbed until May 19, 1891, when it was brought to Chicago and sold at public auction for \$2.50. During all these years there has been nothing discovered to penetrate the mystery as to how the bit of brass came to be found away up in Uncle Sam's frigid northwestern territory.

What became of Hermann Radtke? Why did he leave his effects behind at Council Bluffs and what was his fate? All these are the questions which the North-Western people have asked over and over again. Several times inquiries have been made at Chicago in the hope that the holder of check No. 17201 may have had relative who could throw some light on Radtke's movements after he checked the trunk, but each effort has proved futile.—The Pioneer.

Antagonizing the President. The War Veterans' Association, Allegheny, Pa., Thomas G. Semple, Secretary, has adopted resolutions strongly resenting President Cleveland's association with the friends upon the pension-roll. Also denouncing the sham Civil Service Reform, and calling for its reversal. President McKinley enters office. Copies of the resolutions have been sent to the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania.

Simon Cooper, a negro, murdered Benjamin Franklin of California, and a colored servant, near San Jose, Cal., Friday. Cooper was captured by the Sheriff's posse Saturday and was being taken to San Jose, when the mob decided to hang him. The Deputy Sheriff, aided by two men, resisted the mob, but were overpowered. A rope was thrown over the limb of a tree, and as the man swung upward the body was pierced by more than 150 bullets.

Gov. Turley, of Tennessee, in his message to the Legislature, advises the Legislature to enact a law that no obligation hereafter executed payable in gold or silver coin be enforceable in Tennessee in the courts, and that judgments and decrees of the courts be payable in legal tender currency, and that gold mortgages and deeds of trust executed in Tennessee, including railroads and street railroads, be non-enforceable as to the gold clauses.

Some Facts About An Incubator. The Improved Monitor Incubator—known, used and recommended by the best poultrymen in the United States—is a thoroughly and honestly built machine. Everything that enters into its construction is of the highest quality and every detail is given the closest scrutiny. None but first-rate mechanics are employed, and every machine is subjected to the severest test before it is sent out. The heat regulator is accurate and perfect, obviating all necessity of watching the incubator. The Improved Monitor has been awarded the first premium in incubators at the great fairs and exhibitions held in this country. At Williams, of Bristol, Conn., the manufacturer, will mail a large book of valuable information for poultry raisers, to any who send for it, and will cut out and mail the advertisement of the Monitor Incubator that appears in this issue.

Gov. Turley, of Tennessee, in his message to the Legislature, advises the Legislature to enact a law that no obligation hereafter executed payable in gold or silver coin be enforceable in Tennessee in the courts, and that judgments and decrees of the courts be payable in legal tender currency, and that gold mortgages and deeds of trust executed in Tennessee, including railroads and street railroads, be non-enforceable as to the gold clauses.

Some Facts About An Incubator. The Improved Monitor Incubator—known, used and recommended by the best poultrymen in the United States—is a thoroughly and honestly built machine. Everything that enters into its construction is of the highest quality and every detail is given the closest scrutiny. None but first-rate mechanics are employed, and every machine is subjected to the severest test before it is sent out. The heat regulator is accurate and perfect, obviating all necessity of watching the incubator. The Improved Monitor has been awarded the first premium in incubators at the great fairs and exhibitions held in this country. At Williams, of Bristol, Conn., the manufacturer, will mail a large book of valuable information for poultry raisers, to any who send for it, and will cut out and mail the advertisement of the Monitor Incubator that appears in this issue.

Some Facts About An Incubator. The Improved Monitor Incubator—known, used and recommended by the best poultrymen in the United States—is a thoroughly and honestly built machine. Everything that enters into its construction is of the highest quality and every detail is given the closest scrutiny. None but first-rate mechanics are employed, and every machine is subjected to the severest test before it is sent out. The heat regulator is accurate and perfect, obviating all necessity of watching the incubator. The Improved Monitor has been awarded the first premium in incubators at the great fairs and exhibitions held in this country. At Williams, of Bristol, Conn., the manufacturer, will mail a large book of valuable information for poultry raisers, to any who send for it, and will cut out and mail the advertisement of the Monitor Incubator that appears in this issue.